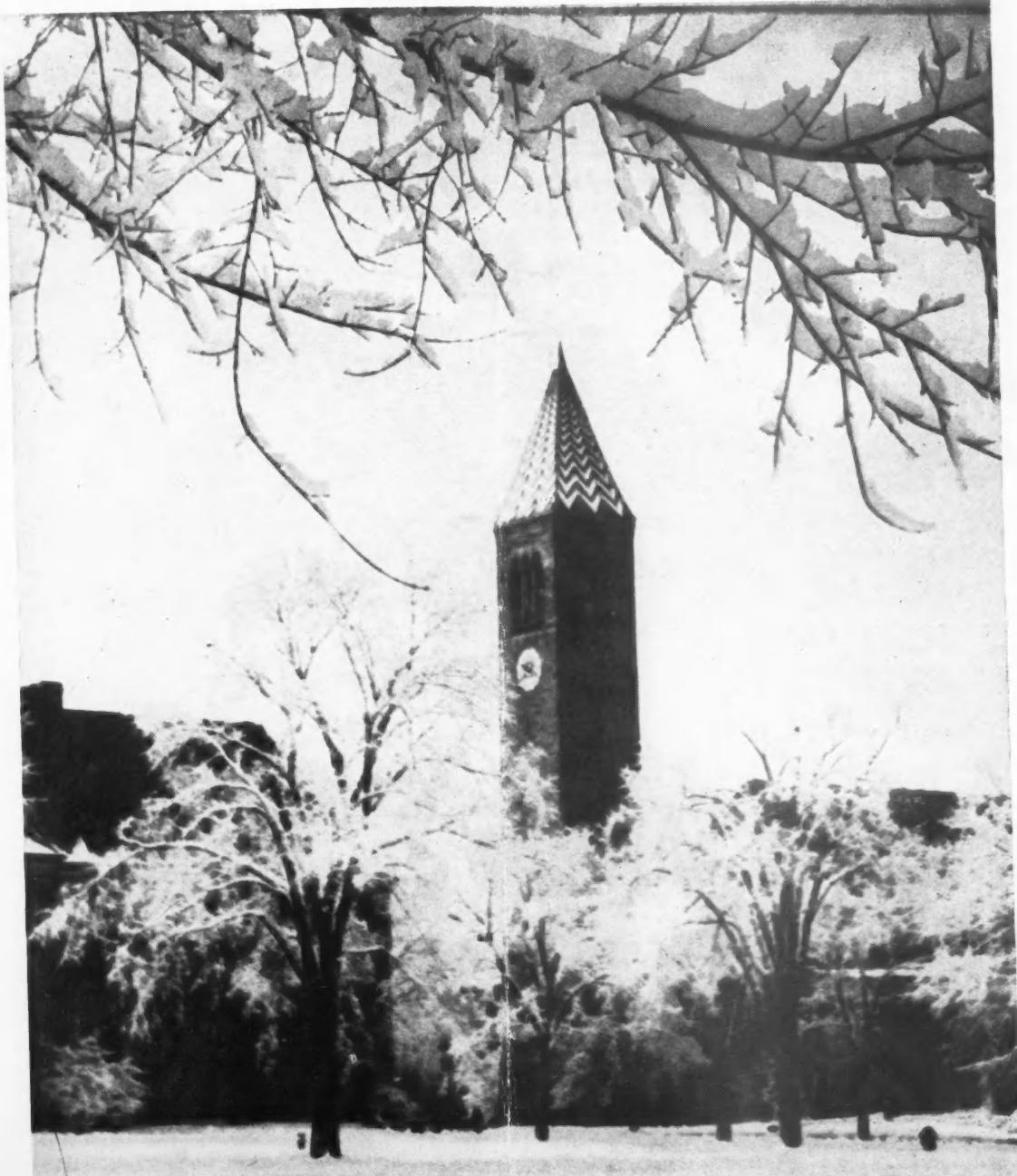


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Volume XVI 41

JANUARY, 1944

Number 3

# The Cornell Countryman



★ WARTIME STRATEGY ON THE FARM ★



**"Electricity helped me double production without extra hired help!"**

**M**EET CHARLES F. WENDIG, owner and operator of a completely electrified poultry farm near New Hope, Pennsylvania. Read what Mr. Wendig has to say about how electricity helped him double his production—in spite of the manpower shortage. Farmer Wendig's story should be of interest to every agricultural student. We hope you will read it!



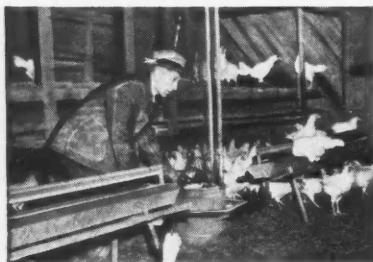
**CORN SHELLER**—“It used to take *two men* an hour to shell 10 bushels of corn with a hand sheller,” says Mr. Wendig. “Now, *one man* shells 50 bushels an hour with a sheller driven by a 2 H.P. portable motor. Figuring labor at 50¢ an hour and electricity at 2.5¢ a kilowatt-hour, we save \$4.45 in shelling 50 bushels of corn.”



**HAMMER MILL**—“When we ground feed by tractor power, the fuel cost alone was \$1.20 per ton of feed. Since we began using this small grinder, driven by a 2 H.P. portable motor, the power cost has dropped to 30¢ a ton. And that's not the only saving . . . for now our tractor can spend more time at productive work in the fields.”



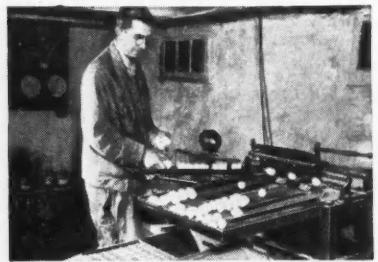
**FEED MIXER**—“Formerly, we mixed poultry feed by hand—a long, tiresome job—for it took 2 hours of hard shoveling to mix a ton. Now I mix a ton in 40 minutes, at a cost of 1 1/4¢ for electricity. I save 1 hour and 20 minutes of a man's time . . . worth about 66¢ . . . and get a more uniform blend of feed, too!”



**LAYING HOUSE**—“Electric lights increase our hens' working day and their egg production—there's no question about it! My lights go on automatically about 3 hours before daylight. Personally, I don't think it helps to turn on the lights *after sunset* . . . so our laying houses are dark until next morning.”



**WATER SUPPLY**—“Our 2,000 chickens drink about 100 gallons of water a day. It used to take a man 3 hours to pump and carry that much water by hand. Now, this electric water-supply system pumps and carries' water to all of the automatic drinking fountains for 1/4¢ a day. At 50¢ an hour for labor, we save about \$1.50 a day.”



**EGG GRADER**—Says Herman Otte, brother-in-law of Mr. Wendig: “When we graded eggs by hand-scale, the most we could do was 100 dozen an hour. Now, we grade twice as many . . . 210 dozen an hour . . . for less than a penny's worth of electricity. We get more uniform grading and cut the labor cost in half!”

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# The Cornell Countryman

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Incorporated 1914

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Associated

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## THE CORNELL CO-OP

Barnes Hall

On The Campus

## **Every Week Everywhere**

**T**HE cancellation of the 1944 Farm and Home Week at Cornell serves to call attention to the fact that the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics hold that the celebration of mere "weeks" and "days", as such are not worth much if the activity is restricted to such brief periods. Likewise, if the activity is worthy it deserves support every day and every week throughout the year.

### **How Cornell Works**

Cornell works on the second theory. Through its Extension Service the Colleges' campus extends to the outermost boundaries of the State and to all its citizens within those boundaries; the members of the Extension staff are constantly on the job.

Counting the members of that staff, 275 persons are at work every week, everywhere. Some are quartered in the counties; these are the agricultural agents, the home demonstration agents, and the 4-H Club agents. Others are members of the Extension staff stationed at the Colleges, the Extension specialists, officially residents of Ithaca, but ordinarily at home only over the weekend. These specialists take to the citizens of "Old York State" the information and instruction which, during the usual Farm and Home Week is also concentrated in an intensive program at Ithaca.

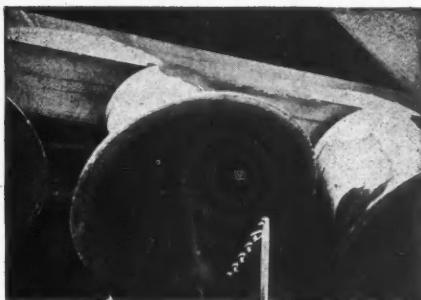
### **The Experiment Stations, Too**

To learn new facts and practices, derived from researches at the State Experiment Stations at Geneva and Cornell, small editions of Farm and Home Week are being conducted at the Colleges. The county agents attend these to exchange ideas and to increase their knowledge and how to impart it; the agricultural agents had their session in December. During the coming year all the agents will make an increased effort to reach many times the number of persons who have made the annual pilgrimage to Ithaca.

### **Plans for Local Groups**

Perhaps local groups may wish to arrange special schools at some convenient time. If they do, the Colleges will try to meet the demand. But don't all speak at once. And try to stagger the dates. Such meetings should be arranged through the appropriate county agent or agents, if the people desire a combined program.

# A Happy



# New Year

By the

## Library Tower Bells

### Camp Cornell

We received a letter the other day with our address written Camp Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y. We laughed and thought no more of it. But today, when we got our weekly **Cornell Bulletin**, which used to be the **Daily Sun**, we decided, (and we were not sorry to admit it), that the letter had a bit of truth in it. We are going to college at Camp Cornell.

Let's look at our copy of the **Bulletin**. What are the headlines? "University Faculty Votes Discontinuance of Finals." No more 3-hour final exams—the Navy requires 16 weeks of school a term, so we all have classes through block week and finals week, with marks coming from class-period exams.

In one way, it's tough on us civilians. We used to have a riotous time during block week. There was always ice on Beebe Lake and plenty of coke and 5c music in J.P.'s. Finals? Well, we had to relax for finals week.

Let's turn to page four of the **Bulletin**. No more "Li'l Abner"—that's what happens when the University takes over a paper. Won't somebody please tell us whether Li'l Abner ever married Daisy Mae?

Wiping our tears on a Navy handkerchief, (now, how did that get into our pocket?) we look at the sports page. It is alive with basketball, rowing, boxing—just about everything we had before. We should have even better teams, though; after all, we have half of our opponents on our line-up. On our basketball team, the starting five includes Penn's captain-elect, a forward from Hofstra, a guard from Fordham, and a center from Worcester Poly.

What else is news? The ASTP is just starting its new 12-week term, and has inducted 200 more trainees. However, the total number of Army men will remain the same because 200 of the A-12's have left for active duty. The A-12's are 17-year-olds who stay in college until they are 18 and then go to a camp for 13 weeks' basic training.

The Curtiss-Wright Cadettes, 96 girls from 72 colleges, have been graduated, and the freshmen who were living in Willard Straight, are going back to Anna Comstock dorm.

The WAVES are campaigning for recruits. Wonder if they need a good journalist? Wonder if they'd take a poor one? But we can't leave now. There's a sign over the editor's desk, **The show must go on**. Anyway, the campus is "mighty interesting" just now.

B.K.

### The Cover

The cover is our old favorite, the Library Tower, in which are the bells pictured above. We thank the Alumni News for lending us the cut and hope to repay the favor soon.

*From Africa comes a letter signed Staff Sergeant George Abraham '39, to follow up the article, "Farming somewhere in Africa," that we printed in November.*

Dear Editors:

Well, I'll be switched! I didn't know I was writing to some college girls. In my time, the **Countrymen** was a man's field. But I must admit you gals are doing a swell job.

I miss Cornell. When I went to that joint, washing dishes was the subject I majored in. I minored in the care of babies, changing diapers, and pulling weeds out of Mrs. Woods' garden.

Thanks for sending the last issue to my wife, K.T. Golly, it's hot here. Wish I was where I was.

Best wishes,

Doc

P.S. Tell B.A. when I get through I'm going to be as good a writer as he (wink). He's a great man. Once he said I was too full of enthusiasm. You see? Now I'm in Africa.

(Editor's note: B.A. is our journalism professor, Bris-tow Adams.)

# Take Me Home

By Betsy Kandiko '44

*What would your first thoughts be, upon awakening from a long sickness in the hospital, when all was quiet inside and a strong wind was blowing outside?*

"O wind, a-blowing all day long,  
O wind, that sings so loud a song."

**I** WISH the nurse would come. I want to ask her how long I have been here.

It's awfully quiet in here. What's that roaring outside? Oh, it's the wind.

I wonder when I came. I don't remember. I don't remember anything except that long ago I had a headache and I couldn't see.

But that was long ago . . .

I wonder how long ago . . .

I hear the wind plainly. It is a strong wind . . .

I wonder if the wind could blow me home. Long ago it blew Odysseus home . . . almost home. Aeolus gave him all the winds tied in a bag but Odysseus let only the east wind out.

I wonder what wind is blowing today. What wind would I use to get home? I don't know. I've been here so long I don't even know what day it is. I don't know what month it is. Is it spring or is it fall? or summer? Maybe it is winter.

I don't care. I just want to go home. I want to be in the country. I've never been away from the farm before, and now I'm in the city. It does not matter what wind is blowing, if only it would take me home. It doesn't matter what part of the year it is either . . .

There are four winds and there are four seasons. One wind must belong to every season. Then it would depend on the wind that took me home what season it was.

The wind is blowing hard. It may be a north wind. If it is, it would be winter when I got home.

I like winter. I like it especially home on the farm. It's probably night now and Johnny and Marge are lying on the rug in front of the fireplace. That rug is softer than this bed. It's the skin of a cow Dad got from out west.

Johnny looks tired. I wonder if he shoveled the snow from the path to the chicken house. That's a hard path to clear. It has a drift three feet deep.

I wouldn't mind clearing it. I al-

ways liked shoveling paths. It made me feel like a pioneer . . . breaking a trail where no one had ever gone before.

I always knew as soon as I woke up whether it had snowed the night before. If it had, the first thing I'd hear in the morning would be Dad's boots stomping on the porch as he came back from feeding the cows and horses.

I'd rush downstairs, put on my skii suit, and shovel a few paths before breakfast.

Breakfast . . . I wonder when I last ate. At home they are having pancakes with maple syrup and sausage for breakfast. It's our own maple syrup, thick and brown.

Johnny and I used to collect and cook the maple syrup all by ourselves. Before school we would empty all the buckets on the trees and again at night after we got home.

I wonder if the trees miss the sap. Maybe they feel about it as we do about giving blood to the Red Cross.

I'd like to give a pint of blood for the army and navy. Mother says I have to wait until I am eighteen. The war will be over by then. It can't last forever.

Mother says I can help more by cooking plenty of maple syrup and by growing a big garden . . .

I have to go home and get to work. I'll tell the nurse when she comes.

Maybe it's too late to cook maple syrup. Maybe it's spring already . . .

**I** wish it were a west wind outside.

I think a west wind means spring.

I'd like to go home in the spring. I think I would ask the wind to drop me at the mailbox so I could walk up the lane to the house . . .

I like that lane. I used to walk along it to school by myself every morning and night. Johnny went at different times from mine because he went to high school and caught a different bus.

I used to think a lot as I walked along the lane. Thinking is easy when you are by yourself outdoors . . . when there is no noise except birds singing and chipmunks scolding and maybe a little wind blowing in the trees.

I used to write poetry sometimes. I remember how proud I was when I got my first poem published. It wasn't very long ago, maybe half a

year. I didn't get any money for it but I couldn't have felt any prouder if I had.

Now I can't see why I was so proud. Writing a poem isn't much. It's easy when you have to walk every day by yourself through a half mile of woods with flowers on every side and brooks and little wooden bridges.

I think if I were a shepherd and were alone in the woods and fields all day I would write a whole book of poems. Maybe that's why the ancient Greeks wrote so much. They lived in the country and were alone much of the time.

I don't think I could write a poem in the city. Everything is hard and cold—the roads, the houses, the cars, the factories, and even the people. Nobody has time to walk a mile in the woods by himself.

I think it would do my uncle in New York City good to walk along our lane every day. Uncle George is always in a hurry. His car can't go fast enough; the buses poke along; and even the dinner cooks too slowly for him.

Maybe Uncle George would stop saying poetry was nonsense if he saw the flowers and heard the birds in our lane every day. Maybe he would even write some poems.

Uncle George will probably visit us this summer . . .

I wonder . . . maybe it's summer now, and that is a south wind outside.

I wonder if a south wind is as strong as a north wind. Maybe a south wind couldn't carry me home. But wasn't it a south wind that took the Ancient Mariner home? I don't remember exactly. I read the poem long ago.

Everything I remember was long ago. What have I done lately?

I wish the nurse would come . . .

Maybe she's taking a sunbath if it is summer. Do nurses like sunbaths, I wonder?

I do. I like to be outside all day just so I can get brown. That's why I like to drive the horses on the hay wagon for Dad and pick berries for Mother . . .

My hair gets yellow as I get brown and everybody calls me a peroxide blond. I wonder what kind of stuff peroxide is. I'd like to have golden hair like all the princesses in the fairy tales . . .

But I ought to have blue eyes. I wonder if I could change the color

# Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life - Plant, Animal, Human

Ithaca, New York, January, 1944

Number 3

of my eyes too. Green eyes aren't pretty. They are cat's eyes.

Johnny says I ought to be able to see in the dark. I tried it one night but I couldn't see any more than Johnny did and he has brown eyes . . .

Johnny doesn't like summer as much as I do. He likes fall.

I think I like fall too. Maybe I always said I didn't because Johnny said he did. We used to have long arguments about which was better, summer or fall.

Now it seems silly to argue over such a thing. We didn't have any choice in the matter anyway.. Sum-

mer and fall both come every year.

Johnny and I disagreed on lots of things just because we didn't want to agree. I don't think it hurt us. I don't like people who always say, "Yes, it certainly is" or "No, I don't think so either."

They agree with you so fast you know they aren't thinking at all . . .

I wonder if it is fall now. What kind of a wind would it have to be to take me home? South . . . west . . . no, I've used those already. The only one left is east . . . I'm not sure that an east wind comes with autmun . . .

But it doesn't matter . . .

Johnny must be happy if it is fall. He is probably making jack-o'-lanterns from the big pumpkins and eating pies made from the small ones . . .

I'm hungry . . .

I'd like to have an apple—a winesap, or maybe a snow apple. I like hard apples, the ones that are bright red on the outside and all white on the inside.

There are barrels of apples at home. There are other things there too that aren't here in the city. I don't want to be here either . . .

I want to go home . . .

I wish the nurse would come.

## Not Snow, nor Sleet, nor Rain

By Rosa Wunsch '47

**A** GROUP of hardy souls about the campus enthusiastically indulge in weekly hikes. No one seems to have told the Outing Club members and followers that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line, for in spite of this (or should I say because of this) they have tramped through many an enjoyable hour around the Ithaca countryside.

Sunday morning, November 14, about 25 hikers in two groups braved the icy blasts and began a six mile trek to Mosquito Creek. Getting up to leave at ten on the one day of rest must have been too much for them, and their eyes were still blinded with sleep, because they passed the lodge without seeing it, and thus covered about an extra mile in at least an hour's search. After hearty eating and singing, the groups started back at five-thirty.

The following Saturday afternoon two groups left from in back of the Straight after lunch for a supper hike to Dead Horse Gulch, about two miles out of town. The route carried them over South Hill, past Trumans Lake, and near Buttermilk Falls State Park. After a series of back-trackings and circles, the picnic site was reached. Upon completing a variety of "K.P." activities, the hikers were rewarded with a delicious din-



plies) left at three o'clock Saturday night of fried ham, mashed potatoes, hot cocoa, jam and cookies. After sitting around the fire and singing, they started back at 7:30. There were no casualties other than one member's falling into the stream at the foot of the Gulch. As if that were not enough, after drying his shoes, he promptly proceeded to fall in again. The way back was marked with much groping about, and sliding along the steep wall in the dark, looking for the road.

The weekend of November 27 was a highlight—an overnight hike. Although it was snowing and muddy, a group of thirty (including alumni and chaperones in cars with the supplies) left at three o'clock Saturday

for Mount Pleasant Lodge, seven miles away. Reaching the Lodge between six and seven, they promptly proceeded to cook a sumptuous dinner of turkey with all the trimmings. Then the whole group joined together for vigorous singing and square dancing until two o'clock in the morning. All but the burnt socks that were dried too dry over the fire arrived home safely the following evening.

Sunday morning, December fifth, a group of 17 left for a 17 mile hike to Enfield Glen State Park. The "trail blazers" condescended to touch civilization only to get water at a friendly farm house. When they had walked far enough to get hands and feet numb, the group rested in a deserted hay loft. The Glen was finally reached at 1:30. Hearty appetites consumed 14 loaves of bread, with Spanish rice, apple butter, cranberry sauce, salad, cocoa, and cookies. The way back was over the scenic South Rim Trail.

No doubt many will retain fond memories of these amazon treks across the countryside. Sliding down hills, tearing pants, wet feet, muddy fields and marshes will certainly play an important part in these memories. From the looks of things the Outing Club will continue in popularity; for not only are the students well represented, but servicemen have also joined in the cross-country hiking.

# Campus Countryman

## Cornell Student Wins Honors at Chicago

Members of the New York State Junior Vegetable Growers Association attended the National Junior Vegetable and Potato growers meeting held December 9 and 10 at Hotel Sherman in Chicago. Four Cornell students, George Keller, Walter Boek, Kenneth Cox, and Germaine Seelye, attended this meeting with Dr. Arthur J. Pratt of the department of vegetable crops at Cornell.

About 200 attended this conference. They visited the South-water market in Chicago and listened to the fruit auctioneer at an early hour in the morning when the market was raucous with buying and selling. They toured the A & P produce warehouse at Chicago and saw carloads of produce being unloaded (even saw a carload of bananas being opened), tomatoes being repackaged, storages, refrigerator rooms, office activities, etc. Other highlights of Chicago were the stockyards, the Natural Museum of History, and the Planetarium.

Germaine Seelye was elected secretary-treasurer of the National Junior Vegetable and Potato Growers Association at Chicago. Earle Parsons of Massachusetts was elected president. Germaine Seelye is now the president of the New York State Junior Potato and Vegetable Growers Association, an organization of 4-H and F.F.A. members, and other young people interested in the production and marketing of vegetable and potatoes.

Germaine Seelye received one of the sectional (northeastern section) scholarships for \$100. This scholarship was awarded on the Marketing Correspondence course, the records and activities. This Marketing Scholarship program is sponsored by the A & P Co. There were six other winners from New York State. George Keller of Cornell received a state award of a \$25 War Bond.

Demonstrations were given. George Keller gave one on the preparation of vegetables for freezing. Twelve from New York State participated in the crops judging, grading, and identification contests. The Indiana team placed first.

The climax of the program was the annual banquet at Hotel Sherman, where the Junior Vegetable Growers enjoyed a turkey dinner and entertainment.



**Yorke F. Knapp**

"I want to be a farmer" is Yorke Knapp's chief ambition. He is now a member of the Quartermaster Corps in the army and says that he doesn't mind it, but will be glad when he is back on his home farm in Kendall, New York.

Yorke was stationed at Camp Lee in Virginia this summer but came back to Cornell to finish his four year course in the College of Agriculture. His courses include several hours of the regular R.O.T.C. classes and the remainder are in the college of Agriculture. The thing most looked forward to now is the weekend off.

Yorke Knapp was the Eastman Stage Winner in 1943. The topic of his speech was "I want to be a farmer." He was elected as a member of the Ho-Nun-De-Kah, a Senior Honorary Society, based on scholastic and extra-curricular activities. He has also been a member of the Pomology Club at Cornell. Yorke has worked three of his years while at Cornell in the Sage Kitchen.

After Yorke returns to his life's work, farming, he says that he will remember, perhaps most of all, the large dances here at Cornell. Yorke's farm is chiefly a fruit farm. Some day we'll expect a basket of polished apples from him.

## Search for Rubber

Cornell University is searching for rubber in two sources. A committee headed by Professor Lewis Knudson of the botany department is looking for rubber in plants. The other group, under Professor P. J. W. Debye, in the chemistry department, is studying synthetic rubber. The research is under a contract with the Rubber Reserve Company.

The workers are considering rubber from its physical properties, rather than its chemical, since that is the quickest and least wasteful method. Several new instruments have been constructed in Baker Laboratory for this experiment, and the accomplishments to date are considerable, but the results can not be published until after the war.

## Results of Potato Tests

Recent experiments in Steuben, Livingston, and Tompkins Counties indicate that the Katahdin and Chippewa varieties of potatoes are the most resistant to Yellow Dwarf disease, a virus infection. Rurals, Green Mountain, Red McClure and Burbank were the most susceptible of the commercial varieties.

## Movies of Brazil Shown

Movies of Brazil were shown at the recent meeting of the Floriculture Club, held to acquaint the students with the faculty members in the department. After the movies, there were games and the autumn party snack of cider and doughnuts.

## Silk Screen Prints On Sale

The exhibit of original silk screen color prints, on display at the art gallery of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, is also for sale.

The prints are made by squeezing paint through a screen of silk onto a paper. By blocking out certain parts of the design with glue, and by reprinting several times, a variety of colors is achieved. The 37 prints on exhibit have all been made by hand by members of the Silk Screen Group and by WPA artists.

The first exhibition of the Silk Screen Group was in Springfield, Massachusetts, last year. The art itself is only two years old, having been begun by a few WPA artists on an experimental project.

# Modern Oats Breeding

Marjorie Fine '45

Last summer at the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, where I was working, I had the good fortune to meet Dr. George M. Reed,\* curator of plant pathology in the Gardens. He was working on oats breeding at the time, and he not only told me about his work, but also took me out in the field to show me the experimental plots. Then I browsed around in his laboratory and watched the research records being made. How could I help but write a story on it?

**M**Y DAD used to say that he wished some one would develop a variety of oats that the rats would not eat. I said I'd buy him a dozen cats for Christmas. He laughed and said:

"Then, get me some oats that can be sown in the fall in New York State, some that will have stiffer straw, a larger yield, and a higher resistance to disease than any I've seen."

I am going to send Dad a folder of Dr. Reed's pamphlets, for Dr. Reed has been experimenting on oats to develop exactly what Dad wanted. He told me that there are three ways besides breeding to grow rust- and smut-free oats, but none of them is as sure as breeding. The rusts can be partially destroyed by removing the co-hosts, such as barberry and buckthorn, upon which the diseases spend part of their life cycle. But, while it is comparatively simple to remove the co-hosts from one field, or one farm, it is not easy to remove them from a state, or from the country. The spores of the rusts are blown by the wind from state to state.

One method of combating smuts is to plant the oats at such a time that they will mature before the smuts germinate, or after the smuts have died. A hardy winter variety would be useful here, as the cold prevents the germination of the smuts. In any case, if the plants are beyond the seedling stage before they are infected by the smuts, they are practically all safe.

It is also possible to treat the seed, but the chance of infection still remains. Breeding oats that are disease-resistant is the best method yet devised.

Finding the varieties that are resistant to rusts and smuts is no easy task, for there are fifty known races of smuts alone. All races prevalent in a locality must be inoculated into

the seeds to be tested, and the most resistant varieties recorded. Then these varieties must be tested to see if they are hardy enough to withstand cold weather planting, and if they produce a large crop. Often, the experiment has to start all over because a smut from a different state spreads and infects the experimental crop.

However, the experiments have progressed, and there are now many varieties of oats noted for all three of the basic qualities of good oats: high yield, hardness, and the ability to resist diseases. The most recent variety is Lenroc. Other improved strains are Cornellian, Cromfield, Empire, Ithacan, Standard, and Upright.

\*Dr. Reed was formerly Professor of Botany at the University of Missouri. Later he served in the Department of Agriculture, working with the breeding of cereals against smuts. Since 1921 he has been with the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens. He has recently been appointed acting-director.

## Prof News

### Cornell Professor Leaves For Syria

Professor L. H. MacDaniels, head of the department of horticulture has been granted leave of absence to aid the Near East Foundation in agricultural extension and rehabilitation in Syria.

One of the Professor's main interests at Cornell has been the arboretum, having been a member of the Cornell Arboretum Executive Council.

### Poultry Professor in Washington

Professor H. E. Botsford of the poultry department at Cornell has been granted a year's leave of absence to work with the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a marketing specialist.

He will help to train unofficial graders of poultry as well as official government graders. His aim is to achieve greater uniformity in the grades of eggs and poultry among consumers and producers of the different states.

Professor Botsford was the extension professor in the poultry department at Cornell. He has done much to aid the development of uniform poultry grades in New York State.

### START THE YEAR RIGHT

With A

### CALENDAR

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# Cornell Homemaker

## Home Ec Club Elects Officers

At the last mass meeting of the Home Ec Club, President Barbara Chapin announced that she was leaving Cornell to study at Merrill-Palmer in Detroit. It was also found that Betty Jo Purple, Alice Douglas and Marian Stout could no longer fulfill their positions because of practice teaching off campus.

Barbara announced that there were no seniors on council who could meet the requirements of at least two terms on council, specified by the club constitution before election to presidency. A committee was set up to choose candidates who they felt were qualified. Janet Sutherland, a sophomore, who had previously filled the position of corresponding secretary, was elected president by the members of the Council. Beatrice O'Brien was elected as vice-president, Katherine Foote, treasurer, Rayma Carter, corresponding secretary, and Mary Lou Dondero remained in office as recording secretary. The rest of the council is composed of chairmen of various sub-committees, Alice Ross — tea, Elizabeth Price—organization, Carolyn Usher—vocation series, Louise Greene and Esther Torgersen—publicity, Sally Gibson Lounge, Janet Elwin, editor of the Home Ec News and Helen Griffith—business manager and Barbara Smythe—guides.

Just at present, plans are under way for the traditional Saint Agnus Eve Dance to be held on January 22. This dance is one of the most colorful of the dances presented by the club. According to legend, the man you dream of this night is the man that you are going to marry. This promises to be a gala event, one that you will not want to miss. Watch for further news!

## HEN Is Published

Jan Elwin, editor of the Home Ec News, commonly called the HEN, promises that she and her staff are going to publish the kind of news that the students want. The December issue, based on the Christmas theme, features things to make and do for Christmas. The cover design was done by Betty Perry. Ruth Levine is assistant editor, Helen Griffith, business manager and Janice Evans is assistant business manager.

The paper, which will be published monthly, is free to members of the Home Ec Club.



Greta Wilcox '44

Greta is not only one of the most likable girls here at Cornell, but also one of the most important. She has recently been elected as the President of the Board of Managers of Willard Straight. Greta feels that this is a great honor, but still modestly says that if there were a qualified man here to take the position, it would be his.

Greta well deserves this honor because of her outstanding record of activities at Cornell. She has been active in the Sage Chapel Association, Public Affairs Committee, and Women's Cabinet of C.U.R.W. She worked on the Freshmen Orientation and was on the Executive Committee of this organization her sophomore and junior years. She has worked on Willard Straight Committees, was Junior Representative, and this past summer, secretary of the Board. Greta was elected to Mortar Board in recognition of her outstanding scholarship and leadership.

This Kappa Alpha Theta, who is now President of her house, seems most interested in a combination of Family Life and personnel work. She likes to make her own clothes, in her spare time. She comes from a family of Cornellians, having had two brothers here before her. One was an engineer and the other was Harris Wilcox '43, well known in the Agricultural school.

When asked how she felt about filling a man's shoes, Greta replied, "I appreciate the opportunity for an unusual job and I hope I can prove what a Cornell woman can do."

## Co-eds Trim Christmas Trees For Sailors

The sailors at the Sampson Naval base were not able to get home for the holidays, so the Red Cross, with the aid of the Ithaca Garden Club, and the co-eds in the household art classes at the College of Home Economics, decorated and sent them forty-four Christmas trees.

The girls cut little wooden stars, angels, circles, and other figures from scraps of wood and painted them with such gay designs as flowers, birds, and trees. When the paint was dry, holes were bored in the figures and strings attached. The 300 decorations cost very little and, reports show, were much admired by the sailors.

## Save Ration Points

To help mothers and nursery schools with the problem of feeding their youngsters with as few ration points as possible, Professor Helen Monsch, head of the Department of Foods and Nutrition, in the College of Home Economics, has made a series of Trial Nursery School Menus for Children in Wartime.

The menus were submitted to women who attended the recent State Foods and Nutrition Conference held here, and they are now being used by the New York State Department of Social Welfare, Day Nurseries, field workers, and home-makers all over the state. Here are a few of the trial menus.

Approximate servings for each pre-school child

1. Creamed eggs	$\frac{1}{3}$ cup
Toast	1 slice
Carrot strips	1 tbsp.
Parsley potatoes	1 tbsp.
Fruit cup	$\frac{1}{3}$ cup
Milk	1 cup
2. Fresh salmon loaf, white sauce	1 tbsp.
Baked potato	$\frac{1}{2}$ medium
Peas	1 tbsp.
Lettuce sandwich	1
Fruit cup (orange, date, grapefruit, ripe banana)	$\frac{1}{3}$ cup
Animal crackers	2 pieces
Milk	1 cup
3. Creamed carrots and peas	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup
Stuffed baked potato	$\frac{1}{2}$ medium
Lettuce sandwich	1
Norwegian prune pudding, custard sauce	$\frac{1}{3}$ cup
Milk	1 cup

# Facts About Food

Rudy Caplan '44

*From an interview with Professor L. C. Cunningham, of the department of agricultural economics, member of the New York State Emergency Food Commission, and of the Committee on Feed Supply.*

**I**F WE want to eat eggs, milk, and meat this year, we will have to give more corn and grains to dairy and poultry men for feeding their livestock. For here is the feed situation today:

This year the livestock numbers are about 10 per cent larger than a year ago, and we are feeding more to each animal (feeding rate is 12 per cent higher).

But we do not have the great amount of feed this season (nine per cent less than last year). And we do not want to use as feed, the world's last reserves of human food, wheat.

It is plain to see that there must be a reduction in the raising of livestock, because there will be less feed, and consequently, enough for fewer animals.

Both the Corn Belt and the feed deficit areas (those which do not produce enough to meet their needs and require inshipsments) will be affected. A deficit area like New York State will be especially hard hit, not only because of the corn price ceiling, which prevents much corn from moving east, but also because of the limited transportation on the lakes, and other obstacles to the flow of feed to such areas. To make matters worse, the grain crop was so poor throughout the state that the home-grown grain supply is 58% lower than last year.

From last November until the beginning of the next pasture season, April 30, 1944, New York State itself will need about 30 million bushels of corn shipped in, and in all, the 13 northeastern states will need almost 85 million bushels.

The Commodity Credit Corporation sold wheat last year, which, although small in amount, was especially important in filling requirements of feed-deficit areas, because most of it was already under government control at central points and was a readily mobile supply of feed.

Small government purchases of Canadian and Argentina wheat are reported, but grain supplies in these countries, too, are lower than last year, and recent indications are that

there will be little importation from these countries. It will be hard for the government to make as much wheat available for feed during this season as it did last year.

FROM the fall of '42 to the fall of '43, dairy and poultry ration prices went up about 30%. This was largely the result of having to substitute oats and barley at about \$55 per ton for corn at \$41 a ton, which was not available.

On December 6, 1943 the corn price ceiling was raised from \$1.07 to \$1.16 per bushel. It is questionable whether this is sufficient to bring adequate corn supplies on the market.

Although 1944 production goals call for 17% fewer pigs and increases of 3% and 1% in milk and eggs, compared with 1943, the present government price policies and location of feed supplies favor the opposite. Hogs are being fed about an 80% corn ration, and except for those for which corn is bought, at about \$40 a ton corn ceiling price; while dairy cows and chickens are on a 90% non-corn ration at \$55 to \$60 a ton.

## Possible Answers

The country cannot long stand such an accelerated drain on its feed resources. Feed grain reserves are about gone. The problem of obtaining feed supplies for Eastern dairymen and poultrymen will become increasingly difficult unless the corn ceiling price is raised materially, or hog prices decline drastically, or unprecedented quantities of wheat are made available for feed.

Some farmers have bought feed ahead, but the rank and file of dairymen and poultrymen have not bought enough to offset the decrease in home-grown grain production this year.

Among the adjustments by individual farmers to help meet this situation are:

1. Consider raising somewhat fewer heifer calves in 1944.
2. Continue to keep feed wastage on the farm to a very minimum.
3. Eliminate diseased animals as soon as possible.
4. Protect farm-stored feeds from rat damage and spoilage.
5. Conserve part of the home-grown grain supply to cushion against stoppage of the flow of commercial supplies.

Some alternative lines of group action are:

1. Increase the ceiling price of corn to the actual value of corn.
2. Lower the price of hogs.
3. Make available large amounts of wheat for feeding livestock in deficit areas.
4. Import more grains from Canada by rail.

Unless some definite action is taken, there will not be enough feed in the Northeast. If the flow of feed grains into this region is not kept up, there will be less production of milk and eggs.

## Professor Morrison's Suggestion

### End Scoop-Shovel Feeding

Speaking at the University of Georgia in Atlanta last week, Professor F. B. Morrison, head of the animal husbandry department at Cornell, urged farmers to stop the "scoop-shovel" method of feeding grain to cows and to feed only according to milk production.

Because of the current feed shortage, he advised a modern feeding schedule whereby maximum milk production could be maintained despite the feeding of less grain.

Although the farmers have done well, milk is rationed in some areas and there is little hope of excess grain being shipped from the north central states to ease the situation.

Professor Morrison urged feeding of more hay and silage in place of grain, stating that cows don't mind a change of feed if the mixture supplies enough protein. He added that such measures as fertilization of grasslands with nitrogen and early hay cutting will enable farmers to maintain heavy milk production.

## Cloudy Weather

Husband (answering the phone): "I don't know. You'll have to ask the weather bureau."

Wife: "Who was it?"

Hubby: "Oh some darn fool called up and wanted to know if the coast was clear."

—Borrowed....

# Former Student Notes

'16

Colonel Kenyon P. Flagg is busy these days down at Camp Stewart, Ga., training anti-aircraft units. "Like father, like daughter . . ." Barbara '44 now attends Cornell.

W. Francis Bull, a major in the Army Air Force, is stationed somewhere in India.

'18

Ralph Van Horn and Ross M. Preston '19 are up in Quebec, Canada, producing milk products and special glues. Van Horn's son Bill is serving with the Canadian Army now stationed in the British Isles.

'28

Fuller D. Baird is new assistant manager of animal feed sales in the special products department of Standard Brands, Inc.

'30

"An army travels on its stomach." And Lieutenant Marian A. Levine, WAC, is doing her part to see that our soldiers are well fed. She's training as an army dietitian in Fort Devens, Mass.

'31

Asa H. Smith is now a first lieutenant in the Army Air Corps. He's at Westover Field, Mass., with the 840th Guard Squadron.

'35

Ensign and Mrs. H. Vincent Allen Jr. are the proud parents of Marilyn Frances, born September 3. Allen received his B.S. in ag and Mrs. Allen, the former Frances E. Smith, was awarded her B.S. in home ec the same year.

Wedding bells rang last August for Corporal John Philip Davenport and Sarah Lounsbury Dewitt. Davenport is serving in the Army Air Corps.

'38

Dorothy M. Hudson was married in Halifax, Nova Scotia, last September to Joseph H. Johnson of the Royal Canadian Engineers. Mrs. Johnson has been active in welfare work in Nebraska and New York, and was appointed director of the USO Travelers' Air Service in Paris, Texas. Lieutenant Johnson was honorably discharged from the British Army following a campaign with the Corps of Indian Engineers. He is at present working for the Canadian Government.

Betty C. Jokl is a lieutenant in the WAC and is stationed at the air base in Grenada, Miss.

K. Antoinette Makarainen has been sworn into the Women's Reserve of the USNR. She is an apprentice sea-

man in the officer candidate quota of the WAVES. Miss Makarainen expects to be sent to midshipman's school at Smith College, Mass.

Anthony C. Maier was recently promoted to the rank of major in the Field Artillery at Camp Van Dorn, Miss.

Genevieve E. Dziegel is now an ensign. She was commissioned at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn. Genevieve, a Phi Kappa Phi, earned her M.S. degree at Kansas State College before joining the SPARS.



'39

Jerome "Brud" Holland, who made practically every all-American football team in 1938, achieved recognition in a different field recently when the officials and employees of the Sun Ship Building and Dry Dock Co. of Chester, Pa., sponsored a testimonial dinner in honor of his accomplishments in the personnel department there. At Cornell Brud was awarded both his B.S. and M.S. in ag. After graduation he coached football at Lincoln University and later went to work in his present position.

Dawn Y. Rochow, member of the women's Airforce Service Pilots, is busy these days wheeling flying fortresses over central Ohio. Right now she is completing a nine-week training course at Columbus.

'40

Jack Chamberlain won't be seeing a uniform for a while at least. He's just been classified as an essential farmer. Jack is still single and happy—or is he happy?

A Cornellian is now managing Glenfoot Farm in Cherry Valley, N. Y. Gordon P. Parsons is his name; he's living in Sharon Springs.

Betty Banes is temporarily editing "The Warwick Valley Dispatch." When the regular editor is back, she plans to return to advertising in New York City. Betty says she often thinks of the "old days" on the *Countryman*. She was feature editor in 1940.

'41

Agnes I. Clark has been transferred to Baldwinsville to work as associate supervisor in the Administration office there.

First Lieutenant Edward M. Hulst was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for action in the Southwest Pacific last January. He has returned to the U.S. and is spending his time with his bride, Dorothy E. Clark '42. The couple were married November 28. Dorothy will continue with her home ec teaching when Ed goes back into active duty.

H. Gordon Warner was married on November 24 to Beverly E. Frost of Syracuse. Warner is teaching school in Afton, and his wife is a medical department dietitian in the U. S. Army.

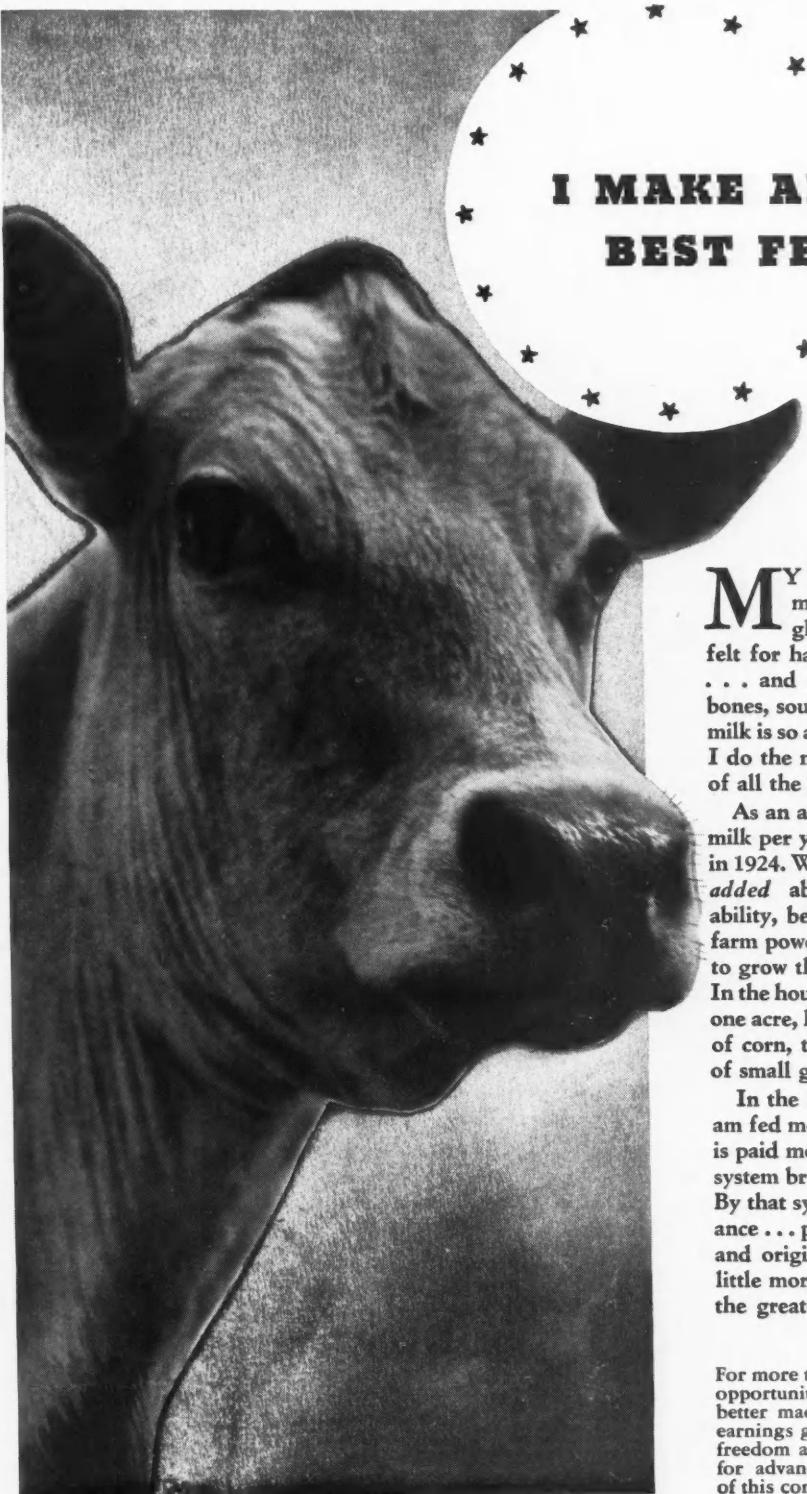
A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Sweetland, Jr. of Ithaca on December 5. Sweetland attended Cornell for the winter agriculture course during 1940-41.

Eugene E. Barnum Jr. will fly home from England with three medals on his uniform. For action over Europe he holds the Air Medal, the Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Kenneth B. Stark has been promoted from the rank of first lieutenant to captain. Stark fought in the North African campaign in a tank destroyer battalion and received the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

Paul "P.H." Mount spent the summer pushing for victory—pushing a lawn-mower to keep the Camp Upton victory garden in tip-top condition!

On the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor, the death of Captain John Robinson King was reported. The accident was caused by a mysterious explosion aboard a Flying Fortress being warmed up for a routine training flight from Lockbourne air base. Capt. King left Cornell in 1940 to join the Army Air Force, where he served as a flight instructor. He was the nephew of Professor A. C. King of Cornell.



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MY NAME is Bossy. I make milk. Milk makes such strange things as buttons, glue for building boats, and fibers like felt for hats and wool for clothes. Most of all . . . and best of all . . . milk builds strong bones, sound teeth, healthy bodies. Because my milk is so abundant and so widely used, I believe I do the most to make ours the best nourished of all the great nations.

As an average cow, I make 700 pounds more milk per year than my grandmother made back in 1924. While better breeding and feeding have *added* about one-sixth to my milk-making ability, better farm machinery and mechanical farm power have *multiplied* my master's ability to grow the feeds from which I make my milk. In the hours it took him a generation ago to tend one acre, he now can grow and harvest two acres of corn, three acres of soybeans, or four acres of small grain.

In the free American way of doing things, I am fed more as I produce more, and my master is paid more as he produces more. Only such a system brings out the best in cows, or in people. By that system of reward according to performance . . . plus American freedom of opportunity and originality . . . our country has grown in little more than a century from a wilderness to the greatest nation in the world.

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For more than a hundred years American freedom of opportunity has enabled Case to build better and better machines that make farm work easier, farm earnings greater, food more plentiful. To foster that freedom and to continue the creation of equipment for advancing agriculture is the abiding purpose of this company. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

# CASE



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SAVE MORE SCRAP

# Former Student Notes

'42

Elliot Carmen of Jamaica, New York died early in November. Carmen was serving the armed forces as an Aviation Cadet.

First Lieutenant Emanuel L. Baum finds life interesting and rather enjoyable with the Infantry somewhere in North Africa.

Technical Sergeant Edward Peckham, reported missing in action last July, is now known to be alive but a prisoner of war in Germany. Peckham was an aerial gunner on a Flying Fortress.

Double or nothing! So it is for twin brothers, Lieutenants John and Henry W. Wannop. John is in Virginia managing four officers' messes for a newly-organized training unit at Camp Lee, while Henry is running the 12th regiment officers' mess there.

Frances H. Hornsby is in Rochester General Hospital. Not a patient, we're glad to hear, but in the capacity of dietitian.

M. Elizabeth Whitaker is living in Edmeston now and is teaching home ec there. Her husband, Hurley A. McLean, is a physical education instructor at the same school.

'43

It's Ensign Frank Walkley now, stationed down in Norfolk, Va. Frank came back to Cornell a few weeks ago for a visit. He looked pretty good to us; wonder how the old Alma Mater looked to him?

Caroline F. Shelp has started her internship in dietetics at the Presbyterian Hospital, Columbia Medical Center. This summer Carol announced her engagement to Lt. John F. Mattern '42.

If you're looking for Elizabeth A. Call, stop in at the International Business Machines in Detroit, Mich. "Liz" is a customer engineer there.

Bernice S. Henry is also in Detroit as an apprentice production manager of the Greenfield Restaurants.

Joan E. Royce and Eunice Jacobson have joined the ranks of home ec teachers. Jean is in Hancock Central School, while Eunice is working in Livonia.

Milton Coe is on Parris Island now adding his bit to the work of the Marines there.

"Anybody want a wife?" asks John "Ripper" Collins at Camp Lee, Va. He's qualified to fill the bill now that army life has taught him to wash clothes, make beds, and swing a mean mop!



John Birkland '43

John Birkland is assistant agent for Erie county. This past summer he worked on the Farm Labor Board in Buffalo and Canandaigua where his duties brought him contacts with Jamaican and Italian war prisoners who were helping overcome the labor shortage on our farms.

John Swan is now working in the Farm Bureau office in Rensselaer County. He's working on the Farm Bureau news and says that his position as business manager of the *Countryman* last year has been a great help to him. Last July John married Mary Warren, a fellow Cornelian. Congratulations to them both!

Thorlow "Bob" Whitman said "I do" to Marion Williams '45 on November 27. "Billie," as she was known to her Sigma Kappa sisters, loves keeping house for her hubby in Owego, where he is a member of the GLF Corporation.

Doris B. Lee, circulation manager of the *Countryman* last year, was married on September 18 to Robert P. Zabel '43. From all reports it was a real Cornell wedding. Not only the bride and groom, but also the three bridesmaids—Cecelia Early, Shirley Buacker, and Marian Turnbull—were Cornellians. Doris' "kid sister" Joyce, at present attending the University, was maid of honor. At the close of the wedding breakfast every one sang the Alma Mater. Joyce says the wed-

ding was so much fun they all wanted to do it over again!

Cpl. Bill Mosher writes from the Desert Training Center in California that he has just finished maneuvers in Tennessee where he was doing lab work at a field hospital. He also sends Cornellians something to warm them up; temperatures down there go as high as 130-140 degrees!

'44

Ralph Tuthill is in Sampson attending quartermaster school for three months. He likes the naval training station but could suggest a few improvements—more liberty hours and fewer beans to eat!

Elliott D. Mullhouser, now Mrs. Gregory Lynes, has gone down to Texas to be with her aviation-cadet husband.

Jimmy Miller is bound to the soil for the duration, working on his dad's farm. But Dick Keough '45 will soon be leaving the old homestead to answer Uncle Sam's call.

Marguerite Ruckle was recently married to Lieutenant Kenneth S. Blauvelt '45. Blauvelt is serving in the Marine Corps.

'45

"Go west young man . . ." And so he did! Walter Henry is now in Lowry Field, Colorado, after enrolling in the bombsight maintenance school.

Esther Forbes gave up studying home ec and started practicing it after she married Gerald Twentymen last August.



'46

Cpl. Herbert Dechert informs us from the University of Michigan that he is there taking the A.S.T.P. training in language. He writes that after only three months of a nine-month course he is doing well with his German.

Seaman 2/c S. Calvin Klepper is now stationed at the University of Houston in Texas, taking a course in elementary electricity and radio material. According to his letters, Calvin enjoys his work but is looking forward to the time when he can come back to Cornell after the war.



## **HOME AGAIN...What Then?**

**W**hen that great day arrives, Joe like many thousands of other farm boys will be home again. Joe had a job to do over there. It was a thrilling, dangerous, challenging job. He did *that* job well . . . but what next?

Joe was studying at State College that fateful December 7 when all his dreams were shattered—when his whole way of life was changed. Should Joe go back to college and Agriculture, or should he try to find his place in one of the newer, more glamorous post-war industries? Does Agriculture offer a challenge and a job to do for a returning warrior?

### **This Is Our Answer**

Here at Purina, our advice to Joe would be to go back to State College . . . return to Agriculture, for there's a job to be done . . . a challenging job. There's much to be done on America's farms to improve production . . . to create a better life for the families who work those farms.

Proof of the need can be found in the results of a nation-wide farm survey made this year by Purina Field Service men to discover how prevalent are approved breeding, management, sanitation and feeding practices on American farms. Over nine thousand farmers, large, small and medium operators were interviewed—and here are the results:—

#### **IN 7,312 POULTRY FLOCKS**

97.2% of the flocks needed some correction that would tend to increase production.  
66.4% of the flocks were producing at less than 60%.  
39.4% of the flocks had disease or parasites.

50.4% of the flocks were over-crowded (less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  sq. feet of floor space per bird.)

#### **IN 5,204 DAIRY HERDS—**

99% of the herds needed some correction which would tend to increase production.  
22% of the herds were having udder troubles in more than 10% of their cows.  
48.3% of the herds had too many dry cows.  
Average daily production per cow was only 15.77 lbs.

#### **IN 3,979 HERDS OF HOGS—**

97.7% of the herds needed some correction that would tend to improve results.  
48.8% of the farrowing pens had no guard rails.  
48.2% of owners do not vaccinate pigs.  
52.3% of owners do not worm pigs.  
28.6% of owners fed no supplement to sows and pigs.  
24.7% of owners fed no supplement to hogs.

That alone is a job for Joe and many more college-trained men like him. More farms must adopt better production practices—more farmers must be taught how to produce more, how to produce efficiently, and how to earn a better living for their families.

Purina is in this battle on the side of the colleges and all of the Joes. Purina has faith in the future of Agriculture—Purina believes that the end of the war will bring new and greater progress to American farms—new economic and scientific benefits that will make Agriculture a challenging, worth-while job for Joe and thousands more like him.

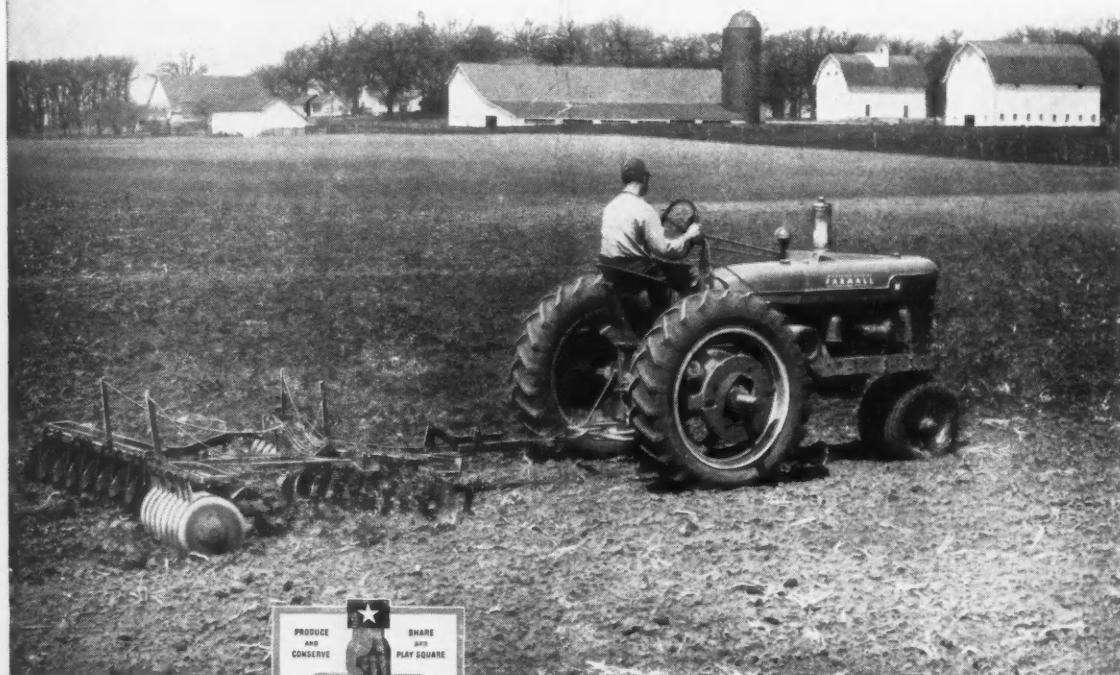
# **PURINA MILLS**

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**



# FARMALL and HARVESTER ARE PLEDGED TO SERVE The Family Farm

...and so are the International Harvester  
Dealers as they celebrate  
**FARMALL'S 20TH BIRTHDAY**



THE FAMILY FARM is *Home Sweet Home*. It is home ground where every corner in the house, every turn in the lanes, every rise and fall in the fields, is part of the family's heart and soul.

The writer of this Harvester message grew up on the farm. His mother is nearly 80 and she has left the farm for a cottage in town, but her heart refused to come along. The farm is her home, and will be. Her youngest son is operating the homestead now. He is running it alone—with his Farmall tractor. In September he filled his silo, alone—a tough job, but he did it. In the house is Gladys, his wife, and the little daugh-



...AND THE **FARMALL FIGHTS FOR FOOD!**

ter, Janet. There will be a new baby in February. "Maybe it will be a boy," they are saying.

Isn't the story much the same on a million farms today? Maybe it is like that on *your* farm.

Everywhere you go, FARMALL Power and hydraulic control of implements makes all the difference. The true all-purpose tractor, that can do so much for a man, is a blessing in times like these. Food is fighting for Freedom—and the Farmalls, with their many mounted, pull-behind and belt machines, are fighting for food.

This Is Farmall's 20th Year—the tractor that started from the implement end—the power that is dedicated to the prosperity of the family farm. When the boys come home, the FARMALL SYSTEM will lead the way to the Future!

\* \*

When war struck our Nation, a Farmall army, with an infinite number of working tools, went into battle. The food crisis was at every farm gate—and the FARMALL SYSTEM was ready.

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## FARMALL'S 20th Anniversary